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The JOURNAL of EDUCATION NEWS
Mid-month Edition

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TWO IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Our New Service—A Psychological Clinic

It has long been a cherished hope of this magazine that it might establish in its columns a Consultation Service to which teachers and administrators could submit specific problems of the maladjusted pupil.

The search for someone thoroughly qualified by technical knowledge, wide experience and natural aptitude to conduct such a service, has culminated in the choice of a Boston woman, Dr. Helen F. Cummings, whose high professional standing is fully matched by her unusually varied associations with such problems. For some years past, Dr. Cummings has been actively engaged in solving the maladjustment difficulties of children and young people in the public schools of Boston. Her position in the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement has taken her into every aspect of the child's environment. She knows the viewpoints of the teachers and the parents. She has played an important part in many remarkable transformations—leading boys and girls from unhappiness and failure toward successful self-fulfillment.

Dr. Cummings holds advanced degrees from Boston University and Boston College. She has traveled extensively, visiting almost every civilized nation in the world. She is a member of the Massachusetts bar and of the Massachusetts Child Council—above all else an interested and able worker in the field of preventive psychology.

Dr. Cummings will open her "Psychological Clinic" in The Journal of Education for October 5.

Readers of this publication are invited to consult Dr. Cummings through this magazine regarding the mental health problems with which they are confronted in the schools. There will be no charge for this service. Questioners should give their own names and addresses and educational positions, but these will not be made public.

Irl H. Dulebohn Joins Our Contributing Staff

For several years past our readers have been enjoying the articles of Superintendent Irl H. Dulebohn, of Ramsay, Michigan. His writings combine literary merit with pedagogical value to a marked degree. Superintendent Dulebohn's "I Wish My Teachers" Series has attracted wide attention, and has received much favorable comment. A Superintendent in one of the nation's largest centres tells us, "I like everything that man Dulebohn writes."

We are glad that we are now to have Mr. Dulebohn join us as a Contributing Editor. More of his "I Wish My Teachers" articles are in the immediate offing. One of the best yet will appear October 5.

The Friendly Hour *A New Reading Series*

which makes learning to read remarkably simple and easy. These books teach the child to read the printed page with understanding. Even in the *Pre-Primer* he soon learns how to find out what the page says instead of only learning to recognize separate words.

- During the first year no page carries more than three new words; in the second year, no more than four
- Ear and eye-training are provided at the beginning of the *Pre-Primer* but word-study itself is postponed until the pupil can make use of it
- The whole series emphasizes the *pupil's relation to the world around him*
- In the lower books a rich background of purposeful activities is provided, with plans to meet varying needs
- In the upper books, the reading materials are grouped in broad units which serve as introductions to whole fields of reading and social and community life

Workbooks* and *Teachers' Manuals

THE FRIENDLY HOUR

Leavell - Breckinridge - Browning - Follis

FRIENDS AT PLAY—Pre-Primer	$.16	TRAILS OF ADVENTURE—Book Four	$.76
BEN AND ALICE—Primer	.52	THE WORLD'S GIFTS—Book Five	.84
PLAYMATES—Book One	.56	WINNING OUR WAY—Book Six	.84
INDOORS AND OUT—Book Two	.64	WORKING AND DREAMING—Book Seven	.92
FRIENDS TO KNOW—Book Three	.68	LIVING AND SERVING—Book Eight	.92

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Readers' Forum

The Contract Jumper

The freedom with which teachers resign and repudiate contracts is an appalling and a vitally important problem. Many teachers, after signing a contract, feel that when a better position is offered all that is necessary is to write the Board of Education a letter stating: "I resign my position in your school system. Goodbye." The same loose practice in the business world, and in government, would lead to turmoil and ruin.

There has been a feeling that the teacher's welfare should always come first; that no one should stand in his or her way to advance. It seems, however, that the schools were established solely for the development of the children, who are to be the men and women of tomorrow. And, when we consider that the attitudes and practices of the teachers form the school's biggest factor in character training, we begin to appreciate the importance of having teachers whose behavior corresponds to what's best in the world of action.

We have in Ohio a section of law which provides that a teacher who resigns or gives up his position without the consent of the Board of Education after the first day of August prior to the school year for which he has been employed shall be suspended for the period of the unfilled contract. This section reflects discredit upon the State of Ohio, and her schools. In the first place, any contract should be considered, at all times, as more than a mere scrap of paper by all parties involved. In the second place, the section seemingly implies that breaking a contract before August first is not a serious matter. There is only one right and tenable practice with reference to contracts whether in the business world or in the schools, and that is to hold them as serious and respected obligations. A vital goal for the schools is to develop boys and girls into citizens who are courageously honorable in all relationships. It can only be reached by having teachers who are sturdy in character, and whose word and written agreements are good as gold.

On August 26 of this year a teacher under contract since early in June telephoned me that she desired to be released, that she planned to accept a position in a larger city at an increase in salary. She was urged not to consider changing because the request was made but three days before the opening of school. Her reply was that she would break her contract.

Superintendents themselves have a part to play in establishing better business and professional practices. Dr. Thomas Gosling, formerly superintendent of schools at Madison and at Akron, now connected with The American Red Cross, followed the practice of consulting the superintendent of schools concerned before making an offer to a teacher already employed. It marked him as a man of the highest in ideals and relationships. With Rotary Clubs and other service organizations striving for better business understanding and practices, it certainly represents a challenge to the schools to lead the way in establishing honorable and ethical relationships in all transactions.

F. H. CLOSE

Superintendent
Wadsworth, Ohio

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Fit School to Child

By adjusting the school to the child, it is possible to develop a better technique of study. The usual specific suggestions on how to study have little value, unless the children first possess the necessary background for the work. In order to thoroughly understand a unit of work, a certain stage of mental maturity is necessary. If a child is required to study the division of fractions, for example, before he is mentally mature enough to master this topic, no amount of study helps will make it possible for him to overcome his handicap. The Committee of Seven is proving very helpful by establishing experimentally minimum mental age levels for the various topics in arithmetic. Likewise, if a sixth grade child with fourth grade reading ability is forced to study the geography of Europe from textbooks written on the sixth grade reading level, it will be impossible for him to develop any sound technique of study. Then, too, the bright child cannot develop an efficient method of study if he is not constantly confronted with work that will challenge his best ability.

L. J. HAUSER

Superintendent
Riverside, Illinois

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"Confidential"

Teachers' agencies can be of great assistance both to the employer of teachers and to the teachers themselves.

To locate a teacher in a position for which that person is not adequately fitted is not, in the long run, of any advantage to the teacher, and is, of course, most unfortunate for the school system which employs her.

The teachers' agency must necessarily depend upon the frankness and truthfulness of the "references" to whom inquiries are sent. However, there have come to my attention lately several instances which would tend to influence

me to be cautious about stating frankly my opinion concerning the applicant. When a teachers' agency does not live up to the promise on its printed sheets of holding all communications confidential, then it becomes a dangerous matter for the person whose name is given as a reference to be absolutely frank.

Few of us see ourselves as others see us, and while we may think we want to recognize our faults, it is pretty hard to meet them face to face through a third party.

To say that a person has certain characteristics which might make him or her better fitted for one position than another is not necessarily to act the part of an enemy toward that person—it is more often likely to be the part of a sincere friend; but when an agency allows the candidate to see these confidential statements, or quotes them to him or her, an unfortunate state of affairs is created.

But it seems to me that any agency will diminish its power for helpfulness to the extent to which it lacks caution in this matter.

FLORENCE HALE
Editor, Grade Teacher
New York City

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Good Teachers

"Each mind has its own method," says Emerson. Buddha, Confucius, Jesus, Socrates, Plato, Shotoku, Comenius, are immortals among the outstanding teachers the world has thus far produced. No two of them were alike, or used the same methods in instructing others. . . . "Billy" Sunday could hold an audience spellbound for two or three hours at a time with his gestures, acrobatic stunts, and other methods of his own. "Billy" Bryan could have appeared before the same audience, spoken on the same subject, seated on a chair, and without an unnecessary motion of a muscle, could have held that same audience equally spellbound for the same period of time.

In my observation of a few thousand teachers during the past twenty-eight or twenty-nine years as county superintendent, and in my serious study of methods of instruction, I find that there are about as great individual differences among the most successful teachers in our county as there were among those immortals mentioned in this letter. The things one can do the best no one but his Maker can teach him. A mother who loves her child will teach that child and cause it to know the best things she knows regardless of whether she is a normal school graduate or not.

In addition to a good education, the good teacher must be *intelligent* and *moral* in the broadest sense of the word. She also must have a heart, must be sympathetic. As Pascal puts it, "The heart has reasons which the head can never understand." She must have that "*untaught* strain that sheds beauty on the rose."

One tragedy in too many communities is that the life of some of the best and wisest teachers depends upon the judgment of fools. Some of the outstanding characteristics that help a teacher to be successful in one such community *occasionally* are her downfall in another.

Sincerely yours,

F. J. VOGLTANCE
Superintendent
Colfax County
Schuyler, Nebraska

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Practical Arithmetic

The Arithmetic class when rightly handled may accomplish two things as modern educators are learning.

Why should not city and state and national expenditures serve as a basis for many problems in division, fractions and proportion? Why should not the local debt and tax rate, the water rate, the cost of lighting and cleaning streets, of building schoolhouses and city hall, the cost of parks and the fire department serve as a basis for calculation? No word of comment need be uttered, but day after day as the pupil's thought is turned to what it costs the city to give him the public utilities, as he figures on the same problems that are being worked out at city hall by the assessor, little by little an interest will grow in all these matters. Especially if he is asked to collect data for his own problems, will he find them interesting and incidentally he will learn where such figures are recorded and can be found. Let him discover from tenement statistics the relation of deaths to airspace, congestion and sanitation. Set him to figure out the ratio between the cost of education per pupil in every state and the assessed valuation of the state and its industrial output. Let him make quiet deductions of the annual loss from the destruction of forests National and city reports and every magazine and paper will serve teacher and pupil in gathering data for problems.

He should know that our national debt exceeds thirty-two billions, and what one

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Editorials

Upside Down Parties

IT IS a curious reversal by which the Democratic party has become the champion of a strong central government and the Republicans have taken up the cause of states' rights. But no doubt it is more a result of temporary circumstances and the impact of the Roosevelt personality and desire to solve everything at once by federal authority, than a permanent exchange of attitudes. The Republicans would still be strong for the development of our federal system were not the Democrats now in power moving faster in that direction than the Republicans believe warranted.

Individuals' rights even more than states' rights may be what the Republicans are seeking.

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The Split in Labor

THE American Federation of Labor, through its executive committee, has outlawed ten unions representing one-third of its total membership. Technically the split is between Lewis's type of vertical union—automobile industry, steel industry and the like—and the horizontal or trade-by-trade form of organization favored by William Green. But it is actually a cleavage between radical and conservative points of view.

The Committee for Industrial Organization, whose activities the federation was unable to curb, will now undertake to go forward without the former brakes upon its efforts. For the first time a large body of organized labor will enter politics, and in other ways align itself against that cooperation of labor with capital which has characterized the American Federation of Labor in recent years.

Labor may have been weakened by the separation into two rival camps. But its left wing will become vigorous and, it may be, more troublesome.

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The Spanish Arena

IF THE rest of Europe can keep from plunging into war over Spain's hateful conflict, Europe will have proved itself a little wiser for its experiences of twenty years ago.

Spain's civil war is providing the worst sort of provocation to the nations under dictatorial systems. Russia and a large element in France sympathize with the Leftist regime in Madrid, and no one seems to know how much those two outside nations are doing to help the loyalist cause—the cause of peasants, industrial workers, and virtually of Communism.

Germany and Italy, on the other hand, are equally concerned lest the outcome be what Soviet Russia wants. These Fascist nations fear the spread of Communism over Spain, France and Belgium. Victory for the rebels in Spain would block that danger.

A semblance of neutrality has been maintained by the interested powers, and they may manage to hold themselves in check by an interchange of pledges. But it will be hard—possibly too hard.

The fact that Europe is more heavily armed than in 1914 makes self-restraint all the more difficult.

Public opinion in Great Britain is beginning to feel that Hoare and Laval and Eden were not so foolish or so weak as they first appeared, in trying to keep peace with Italy. They sacrificed Ethiopia to save Europe.

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The Harvard Tercentenary

THREE centuries of higher education in the New World have received merited recognition in the celebration at Harvard this month. There is nothing finer in the American tradition than that early evidencing of faith in education—a college set up within six short years after the building of the first house by those Puritan pioneers of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Hundreds of the world's foremost men of knowledge and intellectual achievement accepted Harvard's invitation to come to Cambridge for the two weeks' prelude to the tercentenary commemoration—and the result was the greatest gathering of scholars ever held, together with an outpouring of thoughts on humanity's major problems that has never been equaled anywhere.

That conclave of men and women who are on the frontiers of science, philosophy, the arts and the humanities may have had a modern touch of the spectacular about it. But why should not wisdom and learning seize the limelight now and then? Brute force does this continually. Crime and corruption and everything that reflects discredit on civilization is forever capturing the front of the stage. For more than a fortnight Harvard has furnished us a change of themes and characters—a heartening experience for those of us who try to maintain our faith in education and its fruitage but sometimes lose the gleam.

Book Reviews

The Business Side

JUNIOR BUSINESS TRAINING FOR ECONOMIC LIVING. By Frederick G. Nichols, Associate Professor of Education, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco: American Book Company.

A generation which has so badly bungled its business and financial dealings—a generation so marked by the prevalence of "financial illiteracy" — ought by all means to pass along to its boys and girls some such fund of background information and training as is made available in this text, "Junior Business Training for Economic Living."

Adapting itself to the new circumstances, industrial and commercial, which preclude the possibility of an early choice of a vocation for most young persons, this book devotes itself to laying foundations for economically successful living.

The text is adapted to the needs of pupils who are, whether they yet know it or not, soon to occupy places in the business world, or to the needs of those who have many years of schooling ahead of them, with perchance some profession or semi-profession as their goal. It should assist boys and girls in determining their general aptitudes if not their specific callings.

Every one who earns or receives an income should have a knowledge of how to use that income wisely; how to avoid the misery of living beyond it; how to derive the utmost satisfaction from spending, saving, and giving, in suitable apportionment.

Here, then, is a highly necessary subject, one that every child should not only know but practice—a subject ably set forth in a textbook breathing practicality and up-to-dateness combined with the desirable techniques of present day school texts.

• •

Caesar with Fixings

NEW SECOND LATIN BOOK. By B. L. Ullman, Professor of Latin, University of Chicago, and Norman E. Henry, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh. Boston, New York, Chicago, Dallas, Atlanta, San Francisco: The Macmillan Company.

The art of textbook making reaches a high point in this "New Second Latin Book." Those of us who think of our second year of Latin as synonymous with four unmitigated books of Caesar's Gallic Wars plus a prose book and a Latin grammar, must be excused for feeling envious of our children who have so varied and fascinating a program set before them in that second year.

Caesar is hardly to be blamed for not having graded his style in the interests of the struggling young student of Latin. But educators were a long time discovering that a much greater facility in reading a foreign language can be acquired through proper grading of the matter to be read.

Here, then, is second year Latin implemented with up-to-date teaching methods. Here are beauty and aptness of illustration. Here is large, legible type. And here are many, many stories, not from one writer but from a dozen or more, and rarely in the author's exact words if simplification is required to encourage and promote the pupil's power to read. Specially worthwhile does such a text make Latin for the boy or girl who is never to go beyond two years of it. Something of Latin literature enters the life and culture of such a pupil with a lasting treasure.

Syntax and forms; exercises in composition; relationships with one's English vocabulary—all are amply provided for in this beautiful and alluring schoolbook.

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The Forest and the Trees

INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATION. New Edition. By Frank L. Clapp, Wayland Chase, and Curtis Merriman, of the Department of Education, University of Wisconsin. Boston, New York, Chicago, London, Atlanta, Dallas, Columbus, San Francisco: Ginn and Company.

Increasing specialization in the courses offered to prospective teachers and school administrators in the universities and teacher preparation institutions of the country, has caused the need of an introductory or orienting course, giving a general survey of basic principles. From actual experience in conducting such a course at the University of Wisconsin has grown this book, "Introduction to Education."

It acquaints the student with the main outlines of the history and the philosophy of education in the United States. It takes the student abroad to examine the school systems of advanced European countries such as England, France and Germany. It familiarizes him with major problems of a practical sort in the administering of schools of different levels in the United States. And it imparts the essentials of educational psychology.

Good teaching is not only explained but exemplified in this book. Its authors have employed concrete illustrations in order to set up the numerous problems before undertaking to discuss them. It is not a book for memorization but for development of an understanding of important underlying principles and supplying an adequate background for the study of whatever particular fields the prospective educational worker may enter upon more fully.

It would not hurt to have the citizens and civic leaders outside our schools read this book. Many of them would find it interesting and a help in determining public policies as these affect education.

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The March of Education

A STUDENT'S TEXTBOOK IN THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION. By Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education. New York, London: D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc.

In this book the author is concerned chiefly with tracing the development of education as it exists today in the Western world. Accordingly he omits ancient Chinese and Hindu systems and pays but brief attention to Sparta.

By keeping his purpose clearly in view throughout, Dr. Duggan helps the student to see the contribution of each period or educationist in relation to the present day and its educational problems.

The work bears evidence of thoughtful analysis and a sense of proportion and perspective. The author writes well and the book moves swiftly and should hold interest much better than the average tome which treats the same subject matter as if bent upon stuffing the student for competition with an encyclopedia.

This is a revision of the 1916 edition and takes account of the many remarkable changes that have taken place in education since the World War.

"A Student's Textbook in the History of Education" supplies an excellent background for the understanding of current education and its practices and problems.

Winshipisms

"A teacher may be an ardent citizen, and a good Democrat or Republican without mixing his school with politics."

•

"No greater tribute can be paid to a teacher than to say she is inspiring."

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"There may be greater cruelty with the tongue than with the rod."

The News Digest
OF EDUCATION

Waldo Quits

Served Western State 32 Years As President

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Dr. Dwight B. Waldo has retired after serving thirty-two years as president of Western State Teachers College. He was the only president the college ever had, and built the school into one of the largest institutions of its kind in the United States. Dr. Paul V. Sangren, thirty-nine years old, dean of administration at the college for two years and a member of the faculty since 1923, was named to succeed Dr. Waldo. Dr. Sangren, a native of Michigan, was born in Ravenna, Muskegon County. Graduated from Michigan State Normal College in 1920, he received his master's degree at the University of Michigan in 1922, his doctor's degree there in 1926. He taught at Clinton, became superintendent of schools at Clio, and later at Zeeland. He became professor of education at Western State in 1923, and in 1926 head of the department of education and psychology. Soon afterward he was appointed director of educational research, and in 1934 dean of administration.

Smothers Retires

Rossville Educator Served Sixty Years

ROSSVILLE, Ill. — "I think the young people whom I have taught improve decade by decade," said I. A. Smothers, upon retiring after sixty years of teaching. "Dad" Smothers, as he is affectionately known to all Rossville high school students and alumni, served the local educational system a quarter of a century as superintendent and fourteen years as an instructor in the high school. Mr. Smothers was educated in Ohio and graduated from Central College. He started teaching in Harrisburg. From there he went to Altamont, Ill., and from there to Effingham. Thirty-nine years ago he took up his duties in Rossville. When Mr. Smothers left Altamont and Effingham a delegation was sent asking him to return. Upon retiring from the Rossville high school at the age of eighty-one he was tendered a testimonial banquet by the alumni of the school.

PWA Has Erected or Improved Many School Buildings in U. S. A.

WASHINGTON. — During the past two and a half years the Public Works Administration has become America's largest school builder, with more than 4,000 individual projects completed or under way. The program affects every State. In elementary and secondary schools, universities and colleges PWA has helped to provide accommodations for more than a million students in 30,000 rooms.

In appearance and equipment the schools are thoroughly modern. Their design covers a wide range and their construction meets varying climatic and other conditions. Though PWA has built some one-room schoolhouses, it has encouraged, where practicable, the merger of rural school districts and the construction of consolidated, or union, high schools. Many such high schools are opening this Fall.

Financial assistance has gone also to many institutions of higher learning. PWA loans and grants to colleges and universities have made possible construction worth more than $64,000,000. For educational projects under the supervision of the Federal Government, including Indian schools, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the Military Academy at West Point, PWA allotments to date total about $30,000,000.

PWA grants for educational buildings, aggregating about $175,000,000, will result in new school construction valued at nearly half a billion dollars. Additional school projects are likely to find a place in the new $300,000,000 PWA programs.

Kimball to Monson

MONSON, Mass.—Reginald Stevens Kimball, for the past six years superintendent in School Union No. 10 (Brookfield, East Brookfield, and North Brookfield), has moved to School Union No. 8 (Brimfield, Monson, and Wales), with headquarters at Monson Town Hall. Mr. Kimball will continue as State Chairman of the National Student Forum, and as Secretary of the Massachusetts School Administrators' Research Association. In addition, he is a member of the planning board of the International Relations Committee of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, and a member of the Committee on Rural Life of the National Education Association. Mr. Kimball will be succeeded by Rhoden B. Eddy, superintendent of School Union No. 41 (Hinsdale, Peru, Washington, and Windsor).

Dr. Swift Honored

Created Chevalier Of Legion of Honor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Professor Fletcher Harper Swift, of the School of Education, University of California, has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by ministerial decree of the French government in recognition of the significant service he has rendered to the Republic through his recently published monograph "Policies of Financing Institutions of Public Instruction in France." In addition to his study on France, Professor Swift has published similar studies on Austria and Czechoslovakia. He has in preparation like studies on Germany and England. Professor Swift is a Dartmouth Alumnus, class of 1898, and hoids an honorary Ped.D. degree from Dartmouth, 1933.

Improve Grounds

To Beautify School Common at Marlboro

MARLBORO, Mass.—Arrangements for the beautification of the High School Common, especially with reference to its Doughboy Memorial, were advanced recently at a meeting of the joint committee. Robert W. Beals, Boston architect, was engaged to prepare preliminary plans and submit them to the committee at another meeting to be held on October 14. Original plans called for an outlay of $37,000 but no estimate of the cost is given at this time. The original figure was considered much too high.

New Anti-Oath Law Campaign Is Being Organized by N. E. A.

WASHINGTON. — The National Education Association, opponent of teachers' oath laws, has been querying the educational officials of all the states "on the nature and extent of oaths, affidavits and other pledges required of teachers."

Officials of the organization indicated that the information will be used in a new anti-oath campaign.

They reiterated that their organization was "against the principle of making teachers a suspect class" and so would "offer every possible assistance to prevent the passage of such bills, to secure the repeal of special loyalty oath laws in states where they already exist, and to oppose the activities of special groups promoting such legislation."

Among the groups which have pledged renewed campaigns for teachers' oath laws when school opened are the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The officials of the teachers' association singled out the District of Columbia "red rider," under which teachers here have to sign affidavits they have not taught communism before receiving each pay check, for special condemnation.

Fewer Failures

St. Louis Pupils Show Better Standing

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Only 6 per cent of the students of white high schools failed in one or more subjects in the first half of the 1935-36 school year, compared with 8 per cent in the 1934-35 term. In the same period of comparison the rate of withdrawal of pupils from these schools also fell from 8 to 6 per cent. A report on a study of failures and withdrawals was recently made to Superintendent Henry J. Gerling by George R. Johnson, director of the division of tests and measurements of the Board of Education. It continued to be evident, Johnson reported, that there were more failures among boys than among girls and that boys received lower grades in general than girls. Most pupils who failed and who repeated courses one or more times went right on making grades of "P" (poor) or "F" (failure). Hence, school officials concluded, repetition appeared to have doubtful value from the standpoint of either the pupil or the public.

Discuss Courses

Manitoba Teachers Seek Better Program

WINNIPEG, Man.—The outstanding problem in education today, how to fit the child for present-day life, provided the predominant topic of discussion at the annual convention of the Manitoba School Teachers' Association in Winnipeg. The modern trend in education, speakers pointed out, was to suit the curriculum of the school to the child rather than to squeeze the child into the groove of a rigid school program. This required drastic changes in the old methods, such as the discarding of many subjects now considered superfluous. Dr. Fred Englehardt, college of education, University of Minnesota, was the guest speaker at the meeting. "In meeting the modern trend in education," he said, "there was a tendency in the United States to become too radical in changing the curriculum. The danger in this lay in the inclinations to throw everything old overboard without finding a solution first for present-day problems," he said. The meeting was the thirty-first of the teachers' association, and 1,200 members from various parts of the province attended.

Zelliot Elected

DENVER, Colo.—Ernest A. Zelliot, Professor of Education at the School of Commerce of the University of Denver, was elected president of the Business Education Department of the National Education Association at its recent meeting at Portland, Oregon. Professor Zelliot, who was vice-president of the organization last year, succeeded Dr. R. C. Goodfellow, of Newark, N. J.

More Jobs

Expert Job Hunter Sees Level of 1929

AMHERST, Mass. — Massachusetts State College's champion job hunter, Emory E. Grayson, who has found 1,800 jobs during the past nine years, says farm conditions have improved. Employment conditions in agriculture, Grayson said, are getting back to the 1929 level in everything except wages; demand for trained men is increasing in industries that help produce the necessities of life, though he held the gain to be slower in horticulture.

Joseph Catharine

Philadelphia School Head Passes Away

PHILADELPHIA. — Joseph W. Catharine, president of the Board of Public Education, died recently after a long illness at his home here. He was seventy-six years old. Mr. Catharine spent thirty-five years as a member of the Board of Education. He was first appointed in 1889 and served sixteen years, being one of those retired when the personnel of the board was reduced from forty-six to fifteen members. In December, 1917, the board of judges appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Simpson, Jr. He was elected vice-president in 1921 and in August, 1933, was named president.

Job Choice Called Important In Life by M. I. T. Professor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—What to do after college? That is a question which several hundred thousand college graduates have had to face in the last few years of nation-wide depression.

Some of the possible answers, and also straight-from-the-shoulder advice both to the colleges and prospective graduates, appeared at the discussions on the subject at the recent meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., reports Science Service.

Professor F. Alexander Magoun, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in particular, suggested specific recommendations.

First, commented the M. I. T. professor, "altogether too much emphasis, particularly as a result of the depression, has been put on securing a position—any position."

A fledgling college graduate in engineering, Professor Magoun indicated, should remember that the question: "What can this company offer me?" is just as important as: "What can I offer this company?"

The first thing a graduate and an employer both must decide is whether the candidate for a job is fundamentally an executive, a salesman, a research scholar or financially minded. Moreover, an objective analysis must be made of the strong points and limitations of body, mind, and personality which the job-seeker possesses.

Finally, urged Professor Magoun, college graduates must base their claims on evidence and not on personal opinion.

"Let us be on our way together"

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Teachers' Pay

Conditions in Virginia Discussed at Conference

CASTINE, Me.—Increased support of public education in Virginia, Dr. Sidney B. Hall, of Richmond, superintendent of public instruction, said in a speech before Maine superintendents of schools, "gave our teachers an average pay of $840 and a minimum of $500." Asserting the total cost of education in Virginia was approximately twenty-two million dollars a year, Dr Hall said the state "puts up about nine million dollars, or assumed about 40 per cent of the cost, and the localities carry about 60 per cent." "After the Virginia legislature adopted our new educational setup in principle," Dr. Hall said, "it came back and increased the appropriation by one and one-half million dollars." Dr. Hall said the "improved" system, in operation the past four years, also guaranteed a "uniform school term in the state which had been needed for years. He said the minimum educational program in Virginia called for the state providing for minimum cost of the "professional aspects of education and localities providing for the costs of all material aspects."

Patriotic Ideals

Revision Is Urged By British Teacher

CHELTENHAM, Eng.—A plea for greater educational efforts on behalf of peace was one of the features of the world conference of the New Education Fellowship held here recently "Far too many people want peace in the same way as I want to be a millionaire," declared W. B. Curry, headmaster of Dartington Hall, Devon "but are not prepared to do anything about it." Teachers, he thought, should reconsider patriotism as one of the primary virtues, since it was obviously a support of the sovereign state and not a support of the federated world state. Mr. Curry then criticized the "worship" in many schools of what he described as "a mysterious thing called good form" which he defined as "a way of making important things seem trivial and trivial things seem important." The serious worship of "good form" among the young seemed inevitably to lead to inflexibility of temper, the speaker contended, "because the essence of good form is that you don't question it. The traditional schools are the sort of schools you ought to have if you wish to retain the sort of world we have been having, but if you think that the best thing to do with that sort of world is to get rid of it as quickly as possible, then you have to consider in what way traditional educational principles make change more difficult."

Frank M. McMurry

Professor Frank Morton McMurry, formerly of Teachers College, Columbia University, and author of many successful books, died July 31. Dr. McMurry was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1862. He studied at the University of Michigan and at the universities of Halle, Jena, Geneva, and Paris. After extended experience as principal of a school in Chicago and professor of education at the Illinois State Normal University, the University of Illinois, and the University of Buffalo, he served for eighteen years as professor of elementary education at Teachers College, Columbia University, from which position he retired in 1926. He is the author of numerous successful textbooks and professional books on education. For many years he was a leading proponent of better methods of study in the schools. His textbooks in geography have been widely used.

Drastic Educational Changes Urged to Meet Modern Needs

PLYMOUTH, N. H.—The need of a radical reorganization of secondary education so as to meet the new demands of a highly complicated civilization was emphasized here by Dr. Harl R. Douglass, professor of secondary education at the University of Minnesota, in a speech before the State Board of Education's annual institute for superintendents and headmasters of schools in New Hampshire.

"Modern developments in natural science, government, industry and methods of living," declared Dr. Douglass, "have rendered inadequate the typical curriculum of secondary schools. An elementary education is no longer, if it ever was, adequate preparation for life in an industrial democracy such as ours. Problems of economics, government, city life, commercialized amusement and crime have become too complicated.

"The average citizen of today is bewildered and lost in the maze of modern issues and problems. He was not given an adequate basis for effective consideration of the problems he is called upon as a citizen to face. As a result, politicians must resort to catchphrases, slogans and demagoguery."

Every citizen, asserted Dr. Douglass, should have the equivalent of a high school education, but not the type of secondary education which has characterized the secondary schools of the past. "The present type of curriculum," he said, "developed largely as a preparation for college, must give way to one preparing young men and women for American life as they will find it."

Harvard Fete

Tercentenary Brings Students From 31 Colleges

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Thirty-one colleges and universities, including Oxford, Cambridge, the Sorbonne, and Bologna, Italy, were represented by fifty-four students at the recent Harvard tercentenary celebration in September. While at Harvard they lived with student hosts in the undergraduate houses and participated in ceremonies, parades, dinners, receptions, and dances during the three days of the celebration. Some 2,000 Harvard students returned to the university two weeks before the opening of the academic year to join in the special events. More than 10,000 alumni and 3,000 invited guests were also present.

Honor Teachers

Maine Faith in Them Too Great for Oath Law

POLAND SPRING, Me. — Maine honored its teachers too much to ever follow the example of Massachusetts in passing a teachers' oath law, declared Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, in a speech before the seventh annual northern reunion of the committee of 100 of Miami Beach, Fla. Dr. Sills insisted that teachers "should not be regimented nor should their rightful liberties be curtailed. No less important than intellectual curiosity and initiative is intellectual independence. We do not want to train in our colleges 'yes' boys and rubber-stamped girls. You cannot have vigor and proper liberty in the classroom unless you have liberty and independence in the teacher. Here in Maine we have trusted, and will continue to trust no matter what other states do, the old-fashioned American way of placing confidence in our teachers. And they deserve that trust, constantly show that we are right in so trusting them. During the last years, especially during the depression, they have given a splendid example of patriotic service. We do not believe in curbing their rightful liberties, or in regimenting them."

Dent to Victor

Directs R.C.A. Educational Division

CAMDEN, N. J.—Appointment of Ellsworth C. Dent, former Chief of the Motion Picture Division, United States Department of Interior, as Director of the RCA Victor Educational Division, has been announced. In recognition of more than forty years of distinguished service in music appreciation work, twenty-five of them with Victor and RCA, Dr. Frances E. Clark, who pioneered and developed the idea of using phonograph records for teaching music appreciation in the schools, has been appointed Director Emeritus of the RCA Victor Educational Department. In this capacity the company will retain the benefit of Dr. Clark's invaluable experience and counsel. At the same time it was announced that the Educational Department will expand the scope of its activities under Mr. Dent, to promote a more widespread application of recent developments in the radio and sound arts to the problems of education.

Education Board

Four New Members Named in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Governor Earle has recognized the State Council of Education by appointing five new members. They are Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, member of the Democratic National Committee, and sister of Senator Guffey; Dr. Charles E. Beury, president of Temple University; George R. Bailey, vice-president of the Harrisburg Trust Company; Dr. Marion Smith, professor of economics at Bryn Mawr College, and Dr. Marion K. McKay, professor of economics of the University of Pittsburg. Recently Governor Earle caused four members of the council to resign. The council advises the Legislature on matters pertaining to education.

Pupil Grounded

School Calls Lad From Airplane

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Six-year-old Dwight Cross, Jr., put aside aviation September 1 for a time and enrolled in the first grade at school. The boy, son of Dwight Cross, automobile dealer and aviation enthusiast, has for the past two years been taking a hand at piloting his father's ship. Mr. Cross handles the controls on the take-off and on landing, but in the air, he often turns them over to the child.

Prompt Reply

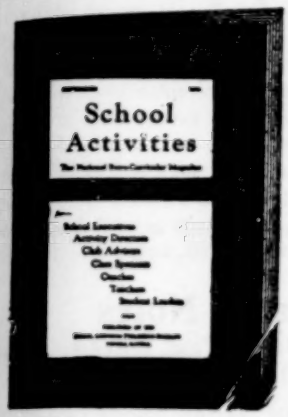
Thrust at Puerto Rico Brings Plea for Schools

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.—If Puerto Rico wants to be a part of the United States, her people will have to learn more English, said Senator William H. King, of Utah, as he concluded his visit here. Commissioner of Education Jose Padin replied that it was not bigger doses of English that were needed as much as more schools where island children might first learn their native Spanish. With more than half the children of school age without schools to attend any time in the past thirty-eight years, Mr. Padin remarked, it is no wonder more English is not spoken.

Ladies First

Election Tie Settled In Favor of Woman

TWIN FALLS, Ida.—The rule of "ladies first" settled a School Board election that wound up in a tie between Mrs. Maude S. McCoy and Lionel A. Dean. With a low bow, Dean withdrew in favor of his fair opponent.



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Mansfield Changes

New High School Principal Elected

MANSFIELD, Mass.—Superintendent of Schools Bert L. Merrill announced at a special meeting of the school committee that W. Everett Green, principal of the high school, had tendered his resignation to take effect at once. He also stated that Mrs. George C. Strople, teacher in the junior high school, had resigned. Donald P. Mattoon, of Stoddard, N. H., for the past five years headmaster of the Littleton, N. H., high school, was elected by the committee to fill the vacancy in the principalship of the high school. Hugh Baker Wood, of Bristol, Conn., was elected to succeed Mrs. Strople.

Mineral Exhibit

University Work Being Made Easier

BERKELEY, Calif. — Amateur mineralogists taking courses in this subject in the extension division of the University of California need no longer go into the field to collect their ore specimens for class exhibit. Instead, they need only go to designated places, where a complete collection of ore samples will be presented for inspection and study. This condition is made possible as a result of the recent innovation of a "traveling" mineralogy exhibit. The idea was conceived as a means of facilitating the studies of those enrolled in these courses. The exhibit consists of a case which houses twenty-four mineral specimens. It was designed by Frank Henry, graduate of the university. It is to be sent on a "tour" of the state. If the idea is successful, it is planned to create exhibits for other correspondence courses, according to Boyd B. Rakestraw, assistant director of the extension division.

New Word

Governor of Cyprus Adds to English Language

LONDON.—A new word has been given to the English language by Sir Ronald Storrs, former governor of Cyprus. It is "Thalassodrome" and means a marine airport. Derived from the Greek, it appears in a local newspaper in an article advocating Cyprus as an ideal Mediterranean seaplane base.

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Canadian Teachers' Federation Stresses Better Rural Schools

SASKATOON, Sask. — Provincial governments in Canada were charged with shirking their full share of the educational burden at the recent annual conference here of the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

Miss Jessie M. Norris, of West Montreal, president of the federation, pointed out that in the case of seven provinces the contribution was less than 17 per cent of the total cost of education within the province.

Other high lights of the conference included a plea for more peace education in the schools; emphasis on the inferiority of educational opportunities in the rural areas as contrasted to those in the cities and towns; and a charge that in both country and city schools there is still too much of a tendency to avoid relating teaching to the present-day world and its problems.

Official acts of the conference included: General expression of sentiment that universities should offer more scholarships than they do.

Approval of the interchange of teachers between Canada and the United States. Approval of a policy of co-operation with the United States in regard to Education Week.

A resolution that Canadian teachers should seek to codify "the qualities, characteristics, and attitudes that are broadly basic to a sound Canadian citizenship."

Supports Oath

Court Holds Contract Not Valid Without It

LANSING, Mich. — The Michigan Supreme Court has ruled that a school teacher's contract is invalid in the State unless an oath of allegiance to both the State and Federal Constitutions is an integral part of the document. The court held that a teacher, suing for breach of contract, had no suit and that his contract was invalid even though it bore a "rider" containing the oath.

Radio Sketches

Plays to Dramatize History of Kansas

LAWRENCE, Kans. — A series of short plays dealing with the personalities, ideals, clashing opinions and events which have made Kansas history will be presented by the University of Kansas radio station starting early this Fall. The historical programs are to be given weekly and each will be complete in itself, reports the University of Kansas. The settings for the plays will extend from the pro-slavery settlements on the Missouri river to the Colorado border, from Cold Springs Ranch on the Pony Express trail to Coffeyville on the south. The time will cover the period from the coming of the pioneers in 1854 down to the present. The plays will range from farce, through comedy and romance, to tragedy.

Bagnall Retires

Was Head of Teachers College at Framingham

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—"The ideals of the girls of today, though they seem to jar with the traditions of the older generation, are sincere, fine and straight," declared Francis A. Bagnall, on his retirement from the presidency of the Framingham State Teachers' College, after nearly half a century of service as an educator, six years at the head of the college here. "I have a great admiration for the modern young woman," he said. "We have found that she is better than the girl of yesterday." Martin O'Connor, of Cambridge, succeeds Mr. Bagnall.

Shift of Emphasis

Adult Education Not Entirely Vocational

NEW YORK.—In announcing New York University's adult education program for this Fall, Dr. Ned H. Dearborn, dean of the general education division, declared that emphasis in this field was gradually shifting from purely utilitarian studies to those of "cultural enrichment." Dean Dearborn recalled that in the very early stages of the adult education movement in the United States most of the instruction was given outside of universities and colleges and was planned primarily to improve vocational skill. "Recently there has been a trend toward adult studies which promote the enrichment of one's leisure hours and the development of avocational pursuits," he said.

Arithmetic

New System Expounded By Prague Philosopher

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A new system of abstruse arithmetic which may eventually be of tremendous scientific importance was expounded to the Harvard tercentenary conference of arts and sciences by its founder, world renowned philosopher, Rudolf Carnap, of Deutsche Universitat, Prague. It was hailed by the scholars who heard it as one of the really great recent advances in the age-old field of arithmetic. The system, they said, is typical of the great number of recent breaks with the old traditions in every field and the introduction of a new form of logic. Far too abstruse and technical to be understood by the layman, the system has as yet no definite practical application.

Compares Notes

Says West Ahead Of East in Music

BOSTON. — The Middle West is more progressive than the East in the field of public school music, according to Professor H. A. Smith, of Boston University's college of music, who has recently completed a 4,000-mile tour of investigation in this country. "In the West," he said, "more money proportionately is spent on school music and more credit is given to students to take courses in music or who participate in musical enterprises. Some of the bands and orchestras in the West almost approach the perfection of a symphony orchestra. In my opinion, Chicago, Indianapolis, and Cleveland have reached the highest achievement in school music."

To Fight "Red Rider"

Two Candidates Asked To Pledge Against Oath

NEW YORK. — The American Federation of Teachers asked President Roosevelt and Governor Alfred M. Landon, the Republican presidential nominee, to pledge opposition to teacher oath legislation. C. J. Hendley, vice-president of the federation and president of the New York Teachers' Union, said he asked specific aid of the presidential candidates in fighting the District of Columbia "red rider," under which teachers in Washington must sign affidavits, before receiving each pay check, that they have not taught communism.

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Practical Arithmetic

(Continued from Page 388)

billion means. Let him multiply sixty minutes by twenty-four hours by 365 days, and keep on until he finds that to spend one dollar a minute for a billion minutes would take over nineteen centuries. How much are we spending this year on the War and Navy departments? How much on our State department? No comment need be made; the facts speak for themselves.

The power to read statistics intelligently is one that the quick reckoner and clever mathematician often lacks. A child who can figure correctly in billions may not have the slightest knowledge of how large an area a hundred acres is, or the population of his state; that our annual loss from crime is estimated at $13,000,000,000 and exceeds per capita that of every other nation in the world.

The idea has spread that the world is getting overpopulated, whereas the whole population of the globe could be put into the state of Texas and given nearly a half acre per family. This, of course, would not be enough for subsistence; but if the whole globe is shown and the tiny fraction of it that Texas occupies, it would help destroy wildly extravagant fears.

Alfred Wallace, the noted English scientist, once expressed the wish that in every school there should be a hall of certain dimensions, which he gave; its walls covered with little half-inch squares, and every other square marked with a black dot, the number aggregating a million. If pupils could once get a visual impression of a million people, if they could perceive the purchasing power of a million dollars measured in familiar objects, it would be far easier to develop appreciative consideration of national gain or loss.

The teacher of arithmetic has a great responsibility.

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Grins Between Grinds

Cutting Criticism

An author attended the first performance of his new play. It was not a success.

At the end of the last act a lady seated immediately behind the unhappy playwright tapped him on the shoulder and placing something in his hand, remarked: "I recognized you when you came in, and cut off a lock of your hair. You may have it back."

• •

For Sick Golfers

Sandy joined a golf club and was told by the professional that if his name was on his golf balls and they were lost, they would be returned to him when found.

"Good," said the Scot, "put my name on this ball."

The pro did so.

"Would you also put M. D. after it?" said the new member. "I'm a doctor." The pro obeyed.

"There's just one more thing," went on the Scot. "Can ye squeeze 'Hours 10 to 3' on as well?"

• •

Only Half Bad

Boxer—"Isn't it a long walk from the dressing-room to the ring?"

Opponent — "Yes, but don't worry, you won't have to walk back."

• •

Weather or No

Judge (in traffic court)—"I'll let you off with a fine this time but another time I'll send you to jail."

Driver—"Sort of a weather forecast, eh, judge?"

Judge—"What do you mean?"

Driver—"Fine today — cooler tomorrow."

Hot Footing

A backwoods woman, the soles of whose feet had been toughened by a lifetime of shoelessness, was standing in front of her cabin fireplace one day when her husband addressed her.

"You'd better move your foot a mite maw; you're standin' on a live coal."

Said she, nonchalantly—"Which foot paw?"

• •

Up a Tree

Pat and Mike while walking through the woods saw a bobcat up in a tree. "I'll go up and chase him down and you catch him," said Mike.

"O. K.," said Pat. So Mike climbed the tree and drove the cat down. Seeing that Pat was having quite a time with the animal, he called down and asked, "Hey, Pat, do you want me to come down and help you hold him?"

"No, I want you to come down and help me let him go."

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